

1,500 Agents Begin Dry Law Enforcement

Treasury and Prohibition
Commissioner Work in
Harmony to See That the
Amendment Is Obeyed

State Directors Selected

Regulations as to What Is
and Is Not Allowed Are
Most Explicit, It Is Said

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—National prohibition by Constitutional amendment—the dream for years of those opposed to the sale of liquor—became effective to-night at midnight with the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the two government agencies entrusted with enforcement of the new basic law, ready to take drastic action against all violators.

The final step in the work of enforcing the new form of prohibition was taken to-night when Secretary Glass approved finally the regulations to be observed by agents of the Federal government.

State Agents Selected

John F. Kramer, general prohibition commissioner, announced that he practically had completed selection of his corps of state commissioners and local agents and had been notified by them that they were prepared to start tomorrow morning on the task of enforcing the amendment as provided in the Volstead enforcement act.

There was little notice taken by government officials of the end of all licensed sales of liquor except at the Treasury Department, where much activity was shown at the offices of officials connected with prohibition enforcement. Their task, however, was confined to the linking up of detailed plans for aiding local authorities in driving out the illegitimate dealer in intoxicants. Officials said they expected a multiplicity of legal and lesser tangles to ensue, but they were making an effort to avoid as many of these as possible.

Commissioner Kramer said he had a staff of nearly 1,500 men ready to begin their duties at midnight. About three hundred of these will work under the direction of the state prohibition enforcement officers, while the others will serve much as did Internal Revenue agents before wartime prohibition went into effect.

In a few states the state directors have not been named, but Mr. Kramer has delegated their powers to Internal Revenue officials, so the organization was regarded as complete. Mr. Kramer's bureau has \$2,000,000 with which to conduct its work until July 1.

Definite Regulations
Treasury officials anticipate some trouble in handling the distilled liquors in bonded warehouses. It has been disclosed that in several cities large quantities of bottled goods have disappeared from bonded storage despite the vigilance of revenue officers. To avert further thefts Mr. Kramer's staff has been instructed to guard such liquors with extra care.

The regulations under which Mr. Kramer and his staff will operate comprise one of the largest as well as one of the most important documents ever issued by the Treasury Department. Its pages are replete with definite methods for application of the amendment and the Volstead enforcement act. The department's interpretation of all provisions is set out plainly and unequivocally and no room, it is considered, is left for doubt as to what can and cannot be done in the future.

Wilson Braves Snow Storm

President Takes Usual 2-Hour
Air Cure in Wheel Chair

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—President Wilson braved a snowstorm that continued throughout the day to take his usual two-hour air cure. He was wheeled out in his chair during the morning and seemed not the least perturbed by the continued downpour of snow.

Returning to his bedchamber before noon, the President completed the signing of numerous nominations for postmasters and transmitted them to the Senate for confirmation. He also signed a large number of letters and official papers.

Senate Calls for Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Without debate the Senate to-day adopted a resolution by Senator Smith, of Georgia, calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the living conditions of trainmen compelled to lie over at terminals, and the feasibility of the railroads furnishing them with accommodations.

United States Is Permanently A 'Dry' Nation

Continued from page 1

the law for the enforcement of constitutional prohibition as he is. He said he had no additional men with which to hunt down the thousands of violators of prohibition.

He said that fifteen men, which a dispatch from Washington reported were on their way to New York to aid in the enforcement here, very likely would be attached to the staff of the soon-to-be organized supervising prohibition agent.

Colonel Porter said, however, that he believed the penalties for violations were so severe that there would not be any serious violations.

Third Deputy Commissioner of Police Drum Porter announced late yesterday afternoon that no additional instructions had been given to the members of the department with regard to enforcement of prohibition.

John S. Bennett, counsel for the Brooklyn Retail Liquor Dealers Association, said an idea of the average saloonkeeper's attitude toward the possibilities of near beer last night when he estimated that 75 per cent of the remaining saloonkeepers would go out of business immediately.

Kentucky Jails Empty, Churches Filled at 'Wake'

Prayers of Praise for "Dry"
Forces Rise at Last Rites
for John Barleycorn

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—Six months ago the wake of John Barleycorn filled the jails of Louisville, and firing of pistols disturbed the slumbers of the conservative. Such a contrast was the burial at midnight tonight of the scattered remains of the once proud lord of the glass that the jails were empty, and the churches were filled throughout Kentucky. In every hamlet where a member of the W. C. T. U. claimed residence a wake was held, in every church was a watch party, and prayers of praise for the "dry" forces that went over the top at 12:01 a. m.

Bankers, who in the palm days of the prosperous distilleries handled nearly \$100,000,000 in whisky certificates through the Louisville clearing house, say the passing of whisky was foreseen by financial interests, and the loss to the banks will be trivial. Whisky certificates have been replaced by Liberty bonds, they say.

Distillers and wholesale liquor dealers who have 30,000,000 gallons of whisky tied up in government warehouses in this state "have hope." They believe to a man that the government will reimburse them, if not during the present administration, then during some later one. But that they will lose every drop of the 30,000,000 gallons without receiving a cent, they say is unbelievable.

Rural Pastors See City As Menace to "Dry" Law

As Menace to "Dry" Law
1,000 Country Clergymen Appeal to N. Y. Ministers for Aid in Enforcing Amendment

Nearly 1,000 pastors of more than twenty-five denominations from every one of the fifty-seven counties outside of greater New York yesterday sent an appeal to their city brethren of the ministry urging observance of Law and Order Sunday, which is to-morrow. The appeal is supported by the Federal government through Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper, who has asked every clergyman in America to participate in the moral suasion movement for the upholding of law and order with reference to making America dry under the eighteenth amendment.

The country pastors declare their intention of making good of the enforcement of the new prohibition law, whether the New York City pastors do or not. In order to do this, they squarely support the Allied Citizens of America, Inc., organized by the supporters of the Anti-Saloon League, and they serve notice on the Legislature, the press, the politicians and the public that the same power that brought about the enactment of prohibition is pledged to its enforcement.

"It is not fair that the members of little, struggling churches should support this enforcement work, while great city churches hold aloof and shield their members of wealth and influence, who would be worth even more than their financial contributions, from realizing and discharging their responsibility as citizens and as Christians," says the appeal to the city pastors.

"We do not intend to default in the performance of our own obligation, even though New York City churches do, and we are grateful to learn that there is of late some improvement. But we feel that the time has come for an earnest, solemn protest against this injustice, and for a frank appeal to our ministerial colleagues in the great city to put themselves behind this movement, and in case there is opposition within their official membership, that this appeal be laid before such officials, so that their responsibility be clear. We are moved to this action because

New York has been one of the backward states. It is the danger point in the whole nation, and the danger point in New York State is New York City, which is the center of molification and seditious activity designed to prevent the enforcement of the prohibition amendment. In this time of attempt to overthrow the Constitution and our American institutions, it is peculiarly fortunate that we have had prohibition and that Constitutional prohibition is going into effect.

"If the pastors of New York City will say to their congregations that, notwithstanding the misrepresentation by most New York newspapers, prohibition is a blessing to any community, and the liquor traffic the enemy of the Church and spirituality, and that a law-abiding, patriotic citizen must now support prohibition whether he likes it or not, not because it is prohibition, but because it is the Constitution, such utterance would ring through the nation."

"Billy" Sunday Greeted "Old J. B." With a Grin; Preaches His Funeral

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16.—"Billy" Sunday preached John Barleycorn's funeral service here to-day before an audience of more than 10,000 persons which attended mock obsequies.

The ceremony began at the railroad station, where the "corpse," in a casket twenty feet long, arrived on a special train from Milwaukee. Twenty pallbearers placed the casket on a carriage and marched beside it through the streets to Sunday's tabernacle, while his Satanic majesty trailed behind in deep mourning and anguish.

At the tabernacle door Sunday met "the corpse" with a delighted grin and led the way to its resting place, while he preached the sermon. The devil, wearing a mask and simulating a state of deep dejection, sat with the party of mourners.

"Goodby, John," said the evangelist at the conclusion of his sermon. "You were God's worst enemy; you were hell's best friend; I hate you with a perfect hatred; I love to hate you."

New Ether Is Painless; Leaves Patient Conscious

Discovery Also Eliminates Nausea Usually Following Use of Drug

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 16.—A new type of ether which eliminates pain without loss of consciousness and virtually eliminates the nausea that usually follows has been developed by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company. The anesthetic is now being produced here.

The new anesthetic is said to be a highly refined ether modified by the addition of certain gases which give it the desired characteristics. Its ability to produce analgesia without loss of consciousness opens up an entirely new field, its sponsors say.

Tests conducted at hospitals and clinics have demonstrated that it is thoroughly practical and accomplishes all that is claimed for it, it is asserted.

New York dentists said that they had not heard of the du Pont product, but they doubted that it was in any way revolutionary.

"We already have painless dentistry," said Dr. R. Otto, of 80 West Fourth Street. "How can the du Ponts improve on the use of cocaine or its substitutes? It is quite possible that they have discovered a new way of making synthetic cocaine from by-products of their plant. It seems reasonable to suppose that a new combination of chemicals has been found which will perform the same services of cocaine, just as cocaine, now used by dentists, does."

Officers of Staff Give Dinner to Gen. Nicholson

Camp Upton Commandant, Retired for Age, Is Said to Hold Record for Army Service

Officers on the staff of Brigadier General William J. Nicholson, commandant at Camp Upton since last February, gave a dinner for him last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in honor of his sixty-fourth birthday and his consequent retirement from the service. General Nicholson, according to Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Barnard, one of the diners, has seen four years more service than any other man in the army. He received his commission in 1876.

During the war General Nicholson commanded a brigade of the 79th Division and received the Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry in action. Colonel Barnard related at the dinner the exploit for which General Nicholson was decorated. In defiance of precept, he said, the general led his brigade in the assault on Montfaucon.

When General Nicholson received his commission Custer's campaign against the Indians was on and he got his first taste of war promptly. He is a native of Washington, D. C., but intends to make New York his home.

Wire Workers Strike in Italy

ROME, Jan. 16.—A strike of postal, telegraph and telephone workers began at midnight Wednesday. Only 80 per cent of the workers in Rome left their posts, while at Naples only 50 per cent of the employees struck.

'Wets' Engineer Edwards' Boom For Presidency

Governor-Elect Moved Into
Strategic Position on Political
Checkboard by
Tumulty and Cummings

Western Men Are For Him

Politicians in All Camps Are
Keeping Eye on Dinner
at Newark on Tuesday

Politicians in all camps are keeping a weather eye on the boom dinner in honor of Governor-elect Edward L. Edwards, of New Jersey, at the Robert Treat Hotel, in Newark, on Tuesday night of next week.

Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President; Governor Smith of New York and many other lights of the Democratic party are to be there. The outstanding feature of the affair is that Governor Edwards is being moved to the king row on the political checkboard by Messrs. Tumulty and Cummings, as a Democratic "wet" hope for the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Tumulty saw to it that Senator Edwards took the "moist" end of the prohibition issue last fall, at a time when the Republicans were already taking a positive stand on the drink question. In a "bad" Democratic year, Edwards pulled through, showing that general is to be considered. In the judgment of prominent Democratic politicians, Mr. Tumulty is the one man who knows whether President Wilson at the right time is going to say that in no circumstances will he be a candidate to succeed himself.

That Edwards is being seriously considered as a likely candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, is made evident by the fact that "wets" Democrats in Iowa and Nebraska have openly declared for him. He has received requests for permission to use names in other states. New Jersey Democrats still to print their convention badges with Wilson's name on one side and Edwards on the other.

Following the election in November, plans were made for the usual inaugural ball at Trenton, but, after thinking it over, the Democratic leaders decided an inaugural dinner would be better, as it would afford an opportunity for prominent Democrats to say something in direct issue. Among those who are expected to be at the dinner on Tuesday night are the Rev. Edward S. Lines, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Newark; the Right Rev. Bishop John J. O'Connor, of the Catholic Diocese of Newark; and the Right Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, Bishop of Trenton.

Elected on "Wet" Plank
In November Edwards was an advocate of suffrage, but particularly because of an anti-prohibition plank in his platform, was carried to victory. In his campaign speeches he promised to "make New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic Ocean." Through his counsel he has already made several attempts to beat the Eighteenth Amendment in the courts, and will, so soon as he assumes office, take up the fight from his office in Trenton.

Throughout the country he became known as the greatest advocate of man's right to drink what, where and when he chose, and it is as a result of the prominence thus gained that the "wets" everywhere are organizing and setting up the Edwards plank. A more or less concerted movement is on foot to make him a candidate on a "wet" platform for the Presidency, thus making the national campaign similar to that which was waged in New Jersey. The "wets" believe that with a man of Edwards' type leading in the fight they will be able to carry on to victory and bring about the ultimate revocation of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Winnipeg Papers Suspend Because of Paper Shortage

WINNIPEG, Jan. 16.—Because of the shortage of newsprint, the three daily papers in this city announced to-day that they would suspend publication to-morrow.

The three editorial staffs will unite in issuing a one-page paper containing only the most important news, which will be mailed to editors and post offices and placed on bulletin boards there.

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Nation-Wide Prohibition Ends Fight of 112 Years

War on John Barleycorn Begun by Women in Little
Ohio Town Finally Caused Abolishment of
Strong Drink for the Entire Nation

National prohibition in the United States, under a specific constitutional provision, is the fruition of a movement which had its beginning in America 112 years ago. Efforts to check the use of ardent spirits were started in this country in 1808. It grew steadily, evolving into a demand for prohibition rather than regulation as far back as 1847. The question was taken into politics through the organization of the Prohibition party in convention at Chicago September 1, 1869.

The war of women on liquor began with the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Ohio during the "crusade" of 1873 and 1874. Maine was the first state to declare prohibition. It went "dry" in 1851. Prohibition was made a part of its Constitution in 1884. Kansas was the second state to embrace prohibition. That was in 1880. North Dakota was third, in 1889.

The prohibition wave which has swept the liquor business entirely out of the country began with the action of the Georgia State Legislature in 1907. By their own acts, in a steady procession, thirty-three states followed suit. In twenty-one prohibition was decreed by popular vote and in twelve by act of the legislatures.

Webb-Kenyon Act
Prohibition made its first big advance nationally when Congress passed on March 1, 1913, the Webb-Kenyon law forbidding the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory. Subsequent enactments were as follows:

Alaska prohibition act of February 14, 1917.
Porto Rico prohibition referendum act of March 2, 1917.
District of Columbia prohibition act of March 3, 1917.

Reed and Jones-Randall amendments to Prohibition act of March 3, 1917.
Increasing military establishment act of March 3, 1917.

Food control act of August 10, 1917.
Submission of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States December 18, 1917.
Hawaii prohibition act of May 23, 1918.

Prohibition enforcement act November 21, 1919.

Text of the Amendment
The text of the constitutional amendment resolution follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States assembled in Congress assembled, that the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states, as provided by the Constitution:

"SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"SEC. 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress."

The amendment was submitted by the House, 28 to 128, and by the Senate, 26 to 20.

When Congress submitted the amendment, December 18, 1917, it attached a restriction, limiting the time for ratification to seven years. In the process of thirty-six states ratifying the amendment, the thirty-sixth registering its approval January 16, 1920. The last state to ratify was Pennsylvania, and next to last New York.

Mississippi was first, followed by Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado, West Virginia, Idaho, California, Indiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Washington, Alabama, Kansas, Oregon.

prevent the forming of friendships or alliances and consequent interference with the administration of the law in letter as well as in spirit.

Molaga Says Boettler Beat Him With "Billy"

Victim of Restaurant Raid Obtains
Summons for the
Police Inspector

Jacob Molaga, of 229 East Twelfth Street, his face bruised and swollen, hobbled into Essex Market police court with a cane yesterday and obtained a summons for Inspector William F. Boettler on a charge of assault.

Molaga wanted a warrant, but Magistrate Sweetser told him a summons would do just as well. Inspector Boettler will be arraigned to-day.

Molaga was one of fourteen men arrested by Inspector Boettler's detectives Tuesday night in a raid on a Clinton Street restaurant. All the prisoners were discharged the next day. Molaga demanded a warrant for the inspector at that time, but Magistrate Schwab told him he needed witnesses.

According to Molaga's story he was taken from his cell in the Clinton Street police station at 2 a. m. by a policeman who said "the boss" wanted to see him. He was taken to a room, Molaga said, where Inspector Boettler and a lieutenant were waiting for him. The inspector, he went on, beat

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him over the head with a blackjack and the lieutenant used a nightstick on his legs until he dropped unconscious. Three hours later, Molaga said, Inspector Boettler washed the blood from his face and sent him to court. He declared he didn't know why he was beaten.

Beware Sore Throats

Every sore throat is a danger signal, says the United States Public Health Service, and many indicate some acute, infectious disease, such as diphtheria or scarlet fever. Take no chances. Have a physician and make an immediate examination. A few hours' delay may cause death.

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52.50 - 62.50	-	-	49.00
67.50 - 72.50	-	-	59.00
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